

NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

THE WEATHER—Official forecasts for to-day indicate fair and warmer weather.

262 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

THE
APPROACH OF
PEACE.

The settlement of the strike in the coal regions is proceeding smoothly and rapidly. The latest and happiest development is the agreement of the leading operators to embody the Journal's plan of arbitration in the contract by which they are to be mutually insured against underhand dealings. This makes peace a practical certainty.

The present strike is unique of its kind. There is substantially no difference of opinion between the men and most of the employers. Capitalists sometimes say that they have "nothing to arbitrate," because they are so far apart from their employees, and refuse to admit that any but their own can deserve consideration. But in the present case, if there had been nothing to arbitrate it would have been because there was no real disagreement. The operators admit that the men are underpaid. They only concede that wages ought to be higher, but they say that they are willing and able to make them higher. The only difficulty is the existence of certain abuses, received as such by employers and workers alike, such as the payment of truck payments and dishonest grading of wages. These evils place the operators who wish to do justice to their men at a disadvantage. If they can be destroyed by an agreement embracing practically all the controllers of mines in the Pittsburgh district, the question of wages will be easily settled. It will be one that the men will hesitate to leave to arbitrators.

The essential thing now, therefore, is to secure the required number of signatures to the operators' agreement. The things the signers are asked to promise are so manifestly just that it is hardly thinkable that anybody will refuse the odium of refusing to sign. The question is only whether the employers will be honest with their men and with each other—whether they will pay in whatever wages they agree to pay, allow their men to work wherever they please, and use screens and scales to tell the truth. The leading operators have already agreed to these terms, and the others will surely follow. The strike can be settled on the lines now laid out, it will be a landmark in the industrial progress of America. It was dreaded at first as a new labor war, as dangerous to the national stability as the railroad revolutions of 1875 and 1894, will be an element in the development of a new era of good will, and its example will be a powerful incentive for peace in future disputes. It would be a bold and a reckless one that would deliberately stand in the way of such a consummation.

THE
SUGAR
TARIFF.

The European governments that are talking of a retaliatory league against the United States on account of the intention of Congress to balance foreign export bounties on sugar with countervailing duties are valuable allies of the Sugar Trust. The only persons that have a right to complain of the policy of Congress in this matter are American consumers. They may demand an opportunity to buy their sugar in the cheapest market, and may rightfully insist that Congress treat the foreign export bounties as a windfall, to be enjoyed to the fullest extent by the American public. But for the foreign governments that are paying these bounties for the sake of increasing the growth of their own refining industry to the injury of our injured sufferers because we imitate them to the detriment of our own industry, the duties are equal to their bounties for the sake of our refineries is an exhibition of impudence that certainly strengthens the hands of the Trust's attorney in Washington.

This foreign interference with American tariff makes a feeling of profound weariness in the American mind. The Dingley bill is an abomination, but the people are the sufferers. All the important interests of Continental Europe are sunk in the slough of misanthropy, and when they condemn our politicians for their tariff fence around the United States they condemn themselves. The American people will deal with the sugar as at the polls. Meanwhile, if Germany, France, and other foreign countries make our new taxes a pre-emptive discriminating against American goods, it will be a discrimination against the pleasure of the President to his legal authority to make importing from that country the United States a luxury too expensive to be indulged in.

OUR
DEFENSE
OF
HAWAII.

Our Little America contemporary, the Times, has large ideas regarding the naval responsibilities incurred by the acquisition of a group of islands. "If we annex Hawaii," it remarks, "we shall be compelled to build a navy for the Pacific Ocean."

It is of battle ships could not steam from New York to Honolulu less than a month, allowing for the inevitable misadventures of the voyage. We must have a navy at hand to defend our interesting new sister. We shall require as a beginning at least twenty seagoing fighting machines of the first class, mainly battle ships, with a few cruisers thrown in. This constitutes a foundation for a Pacific navy.

England possesses on the Pacific the Continent of Australia, the extensive colonies of British Columbia and New Zealand, the important naval station of Hong Kong, and an immense assortment of islands, the whole amounting to six hundred times the extent of Hawaii. To defend an empire of an area equal to that of the United States and spread over a region extending something like eight thousand miles in each direction, England keeps in the Pacific six or seven vessels, only one of which is a battle ship. A seagoing fighting machine of the first class is considered a sufficient "foundation" and superstructure for British Pacific navy.

France has interests in the Pacific to which she attaches great importance. She has one island there as large as the State of Maine, a number of smaller ones, and three thousand miles of coast line on the mainland of Asia. To guard these possessions she keeps in the Pacific two small coast defense vessels, one first class, one second class and nine third class cruisers, and six torpedo boats. It would take longer to send a fleet of battle ships from Cronstadt to Vladivostok than from New York to Honolulu, and Japan is nearer to Siberia than it is to Hawaii.

The French possessions in the Pacific include Tonquin, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas, Tuamotu and other territories, aggregating five times the area and over twenty times the population of Hawaii. France has no armored Pacific navy, nor has Germany, which controls the Bismarck archipelago, the Marshall Islands and part of New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, amounting in all to about fifteen times the extent of the Hawaiian Republic. Nor has Spain, whose four hundred Philippine Islands, together with the Sulu, the Caroline and the Marianas groups, are more than seventeen times as extensive and seventy times as populous as Hawaii.

As long as the powers of Europe feel satisfied to defend their colonial empires with a few cruisers and gunboats, the American people will hardly be alarmed by the assertion that the annexation of a little group of islands would involve the construction of a huge new navy.

MR. BRYAN
ON
THE TRUSTS.

Mr. Bryan at his meetings in California, where he has addressed nearly the whole population of the State, while giving precedence to the financial question, has not neglected other subjects of importance. His attacks upon the trusts have been extremely forcible, because he has eschewed futile denunciation and restricted his arraignment to the facts, which are more eloquent than the most torrid rhetoric. He has been careful to point out that the extortion practised by these combinations that have monopolized the country's natural resources and captured its transportation system is not the worst feature of their blighting dominance over industry and trade. The greatest evil represented by the trusts is, as Mr. Bryan says, that they are changing the laws which used to govern business success. Who can dispute the truth of these statements?

In the olden days if a man starting in business had sufficient capital, had sufficient industry and had sufficient integrity, you might expect him to make a success of business. Not necessarily so today. A man may have sufficient capital; a man may be industrious; he may be honest; he may have business experience; yet in a moment he may find his capital dissipated, he may find himself a bankrupt. Why? Because the trust will come to him and hold out before him two propositions—either ask him to become a member of the trust, a conspirator against his fellows, or threaten him with bankruptcy on the other hand. If he prefers his independence, he is given death. If he escapes death, it means simple servitude to the trust to which he attaches himself.

The Cigarette Trust, whose members were recently on trial in this city, is a type of all trusts. The evidence showed that no merchant could sell cigarettes with profit who did not become a slave of the Trust—buy alone from it and sell at the prices fixed by it, or go out of the business. Those are the conditions on which an American citizen may deal in oil, sugar or any article whose supply is controlled by a trust. This sordid despotism is not destructive of competition merely; it renders independence in trade impossible and degrades manhood. The business men of the nation are either becoming trust tyrants or being reduced to the place of lackeys to these masters of the commercial field.

But Mr. Bryan has not confined himself to describing evils and defining perils. He is a man of remedies. It is the province of wise men to foresee. It is the sign of intelligent men to prepare for danger before it comes immediately upon them, and I think the American people ought to be awakened to-day to the danger that the trust presents; that they ought to arise in their might, and through State legislation, as well as national, drive the trust out of existence and give it warning never again to set foot on American soil. It can be done by the enforcement of the laws that now exist. If new laws are necessary, they must be devised; and if the Supreme Court finds that our Constitution prevents the extermination of the trust, then the time has come when we must change the Constitution as to permit the people to live themselves, even if by living they must kill the trusts.

That the struggle which is on between the trusts and the people for the possession of the country and its government will end in the triumph of the people no American who believes in the capacity of men for self-government can doubt. The Democratic tide which has swept away theories and hereditary nobility is not to be stayed and turned back on this continent by a dike of moneybags. The men and not the dollars of this Republic will rule it.

Secretary Sherman has stirred up our affectionate English friends by saying in plain language what he thinks on the seal question. The herds, which belong to us, are being destroyed by pelagic hunters, and the English Government, by shuffling and failing to join with us in putting a stop to the slaughter, is to blame for it. Mr. Sherman said so in a tart communication. Hence the London Globe on the inspiring theme of "Yankee insolence."

The memories of Cleveland's impudent message are all revived by the extraordinary and insulting dispatch which Mr. Sherman has permitted to find its way into the papers. . . . If Lord Salisbury were to direct Sir Julian Pauncefote to intimate to Mr. McKinley that Her Majesty's Government declines to receive dispatches couched in such language, and could only reply to the next by handing Colonel Hay his passports, the action would be endorsed by the complete approval of the nation.

And yet the Canadian Minister of Marine is of the opinion that "the latest proposals of the United States are entirely reasonable." Notwithstanding the state of mind of the Globe, which had us whipped by Japan only a few days ago, Lord Salisbury will not hand Colonel Hay his passports, or otherwise resent the "Yankee insolence" of the American Secretary of State, now or hereafter. His Lordship's experience as a tutor of Mr. Sherman's predecessor will not inspire him to further efforts in that direction. England will do as she is told by the United States in the matter of the seals, as she did in the case of Venezuela. Our position is right, and if Secretary Sherman has stated it so clearly as to give offence, our brethren beyond seas will have to put up with the affront.

The cure for all our troubles with Great Britain, big and little, will be found when the day comes, as come it must, on which in the interest of peace and the progress of freedom we shall order all European monarchies to quit this hemisphere and do business exclusively on their own side of the world.

As long as Tom Platt has offices at his disposal he will be able to keep a big supply of tools on hand. The liberal manner in which the Administration is treating Thomas will enable him to keep his kit well filled for some time to come.

Governor Black has clearly demonstrated that an executive can make bad appointments himself and at the same time recognize the unworthy selections of his contemporaries.

Mark Hanna has retreated from the White House. He prefers to stand the assaults of the office seekers rather than face public sentiment on his Executive Mansion lodgings.

The Missouri people who are laboring so hard to secure the pardon of the Younger brothers are evidently desirous of producing a fresh supply of excitement in that State.

In posing as the granger candidate for the United States Senate Mr. Quay will be sure to demonstrate that he has not exhausted his political wardrobe.

We are now hearing from the camping out parties who use arsenic instead of baking powder in compounding their biscuits.

Publishing the proceedings of a House that doesn't proceed is one of the features of the esteemed Congressional Record.

No Pimpled Duke
for Ogden Goelet.

If a bucket of cold water had been thrown into its face society could not have been more shocked than it was at the alleged statement of Ogden Goelet that he would rather see his daughter dead than married to the young Duke of Manchester.

Such a statement is so at variance with the prevailing sentiment of the Four Hundred that our American aristocrats cannot bring themselves to believe that Mr. Goelet made it.

To them any kind of a duke is so acceptable that the story of Goelet's repudiation of Manchester challenges belief.

Nor does the course of Ogden Goelet abroad bear out this lofty contempt for a son of the British nobility, no matter how poor in pocket or complexion he might be.

Mr. Goelet has lived almost entirely abroad these last few years, and he has simply lavished his money on the entertainment of members of the Prince of Wales's set.

To all red-blooded Americans it would be gratifying to hear a descendant of sturdy old Peter Goelet reiterate the Declaration of Independence and proclaim to the world that his daughter was too good for a wild cat's farmer, although he is an English duke. But Goelet's record gives no basis for the belief that he has been so bold.

He may not approve of Manchester, but it is dollars to doughnuts that he did not express his disapproval in any such terms as those attributed to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet have spent too much time and labor and money to gain recognition from good old "Tom Tum" of Wales to imperil the standing thus acquired by any intemperate or ill-considered utterance.

Now a word as to the grounds of Mr. Goelet's alleged objection to the young Duke.

In the first place, it is urged that Manchester has no money.

Ogden Goelet has never permitted a consideration of money to stand in the way of attaining anything he has hitherto desired. Why should it be of so much consequence in the matter of a son-in-law?

In the second place, we are told that while Manchester has no money he has plumes.

This affliction is not uncommon to young men under twenty-one years of age, and is ordinarily too transient in its nature to constitute a permanent objection to matrimony.

As between Manchester's pimples and penny it is probable that the former will disappear long before the latter.

But is the young Duke of Manchester afflicted with pimples?

When this important question was raised some months ago Mrs. G. A. Del Valle, who has known the Duke since he was born, denounced the statement as an infamous outrage, and added that "Kim," as his Grace is known in the bosom of his family, hadn't a single pimple on his whole body and that his skin was as smooth as a baby's.

Here, then, is ground for reasonable doubt as to the justice of Mr. Goelet's second objection, even if we admit that he has urged it.

The third charge against the Duke of Manchester is that he is immoral, but the only specification to bolster up such a sweeping arraignment is that he dined with Mrs. Langtry.

But now that Mrs. Langtry is about to become a princess is it really an unpardonable offence to dine with her?

Ogden Goelet may draw the line at pimples, but he has neither money nor morals, but in doing so does he exclude "Kim," the Duke of Manchester?

When the smoke clears away and we get down to the embers I shall be astonished if we find Mr. Ogden Goelet blowing the bellows of indignation that gossip should have charged the Duke of Manchester with a desire to become his son-in-law.

The reported serious illness of Charlie Delmonico in Paris has caused great uneasiness to his numerous friends in New York.

Delmonico has been anything but well for many months, and his departure for Europe last April was due to this cause.

He thought that an extended trip abroad would brace him up, and enable him to shake off the melancholia that depressed him so constantly.

So he and Dr. Habershaw, one of his closest friends, planned a tour and set off in the gayest of spirits.

Habershaw returned not long ago and gave an excellent report of Delmonico, but the latter's condition even then was not so good as to preclude the possibility of the reported collapse.

Regret at the news is general, for there are few better fellows than Charlie Delmonico.

The Cornelius Vanderbilts will undoubtedly return to Newport this season. Their housekeeper is now at The Breakers, and busily engaged in putting the place in order.

Newport was unusually gay yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Belmont gave their picnic at Gray Craig Farm, which had been postponed from Wednesday on account of the rain, and amused fourteen of their friends by exhibiting the sacred cattle and other star attractions of Mr. Belmont's menagerie.

Young Willie K. Vanderbilt followed in the footsteps of his father and entertained a number of guests aboard his sloop *Carmita* in the afternoon.

A jubilee garden party that included a children's bicycle parade was given at Cloyne House for the benefit of St. John's parish, while the evening was marked with dinners by James J. Van Allen, Mrs. Sidney Webster, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and Mrs. Victor Sorchan.

The race between thirty-footers at Newport yesterday was cultivated by the presence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Harry Payne Whitney, who sailed their yachts against each other.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest are likely to have an enjoyable time on their present European trip, as they are to visit Mrs. De Forest's brother, "Bobbie" Hargons, in Venice, where he lives in Desdemona's palace and has the finest and best equipped gondolas.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, another Hargons sister, are over there now, and I can imagine the air of lofty leisure that dear old "Dunc" will affect in doing the gondola act.

The weather should wear its broadest and brightest smile to-day, for Chauncey, "Our Chauncey," is coming home from England. He will have his son, "Buster," with him, and after their shall have delighted New York with a glimpse of them, they will go to Newport for the rest of the Summer.

JOSEPH KNICKERBOCKER.

BISHOPS READ THE LOGIA.
Eminent Divines Assembled at the Pan-Anglican Conference
Estimated in the Recently Discovered Sayings
of Our Lord.

By Frank Marshall White.

London, July 15.—The publication of "The Sayings of Our Lord" does not seem to have aroused much interest in religious circles, if the heads of the Episcopal Church are to be considered to represent Christianity. Reporters of the Journal today interviewed many of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of England and America who are gathered in London for the Pan-Anglican Conference.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had nothing to say in the matter.

The Bishop of London told the reporter that he had not yet seen "The Sayings of Our Lord," and would not have any time to devote to the subject until the conference was over, and many other bishops said the same thing.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, did not even know that the newly discovered papyrus had been translated by such competent scholars as Bernard P. Grenfell, M. A., and Arthur S. Hunt, M. A., on behalf of the Egyptian Exploration Society.

An interesting discovery.

Very Rev. Geo. Granville Bradley, M. A., D. D., LL. D., dean of Westminster, said: "All I know about the manuscript recently found in Egypt and said to contain what purports to be the words of Christ is what I have seen in the papers. The discovery is an interesting one, but I fail to see that it has any value other than an archaeological one. From what I have read, all that is claimed for the manuscript is that it dates back to the second or third century. I suppose that it is merely some early extracts from the Gospels or other religious work of that day, made by some pious early Christian for his own use. Such manuscripts were doubtless quite common in those days, and probably every Christian man and woman who could read had one or more of them for his or her personal use and meditation. From what I have read about it the manuscript does not seem to me to differ materially from what we already have of Christ's sayings in the Gospels. Some of them are apparently paraphrases, if they are not identically the same as certain passages in the Holy Scriptures. The discovery can have no value as a help to the interpretation of the Scriptures. It is curious and interesting and nothing more."

Too Busy to Discuss the Matter.

The Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of Albany, said: "I know very little about the matter. I have seen it mentioned in the papers, and that is all. It has not been discussed among the bishops now in London. In attendance on the conference. Our time is pretty fully occupied with the business that has brought us here, and we have had no time to give to this matter. From the little I have seen about this manuscript in the papers I am inclined to doubt its value, except as an ancient and curious relic of the early pages of Christianity. It cannot possibly have any other kind of importance. Still, before pronouncing any positive opinion, we must wait until the manuscript has been examined by competent judges and properly translated; but, judging merely by the information we now have about it and its contents, I do not think that it will add anything to what we now know about Christ and His teachings, as we have them recorded for us by the evangelists."

The Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, said: "I have read something about these words of Christ contained in a manuscript found in an old tomb in Egypt. It is said in what I read about it to date from 150 to 300 A. D. That is a long time after the death and resurrection of Christ, and it therefore, at best, can only be what some pious early Christian copied from one of the gospels in use in those days of the Church. The Holy Gospels, as we have them in English, are translations from equally early, if not earlier manuscripts, which in their turn were copies, so at least we are bound to believe, in the absence of some proof to the contrary, of the original Gospels written by the evangelists or their contemporaries. This takes away all value from the newly discovered manuscript as an exegetical document. It is a curious and most interesting relic of early Christianity and nothing more."

Fragmentary Words of Christ.

"Yes, we have talked about this discovery, but none of the bishops I have talked with about it seems inclined to give the manuscript more importance than I do. After all, what does it purport to be? Some fragmentary words of Christ, written not earlier than the second century, no one knows by whom. There are six or eight sayings of Christ in the manuscript, and two or three of them are so fragmentary that they are meaningless. The others, so far as I can see by what is said of them in the papers and the abridged translations that have been published, are simply paraphrases of what we already have as the words of Christ in the Scriptures. In no material way do they differ. If they did differ, what material value would they have? Only that to which a document is entitled as a rare and ancient curiosity."

The Very Rev. F. William Farrar, Dean of Canterbury, was seen at the deanery this afternoon. He said he had not yet seen the translation of the manuscript found in Egypt. He declared that he believed it was a most interesting relic of early Christianity. It would prove, he thought, to be more than a mere archaeological curiosity, even though it would probably have no exegetical value. Such graphs dogmata, or unwritten sayings of Christ, were quite numerous. They had been handed down traditionally among the early Christians. We have many such, he said, which are quite as old, perhaps, as this latest discovery, which is certainly not older than the second century, and, perhaps, as late as the beginning of the fourth. It would not be right to pronounce upon it more positively without having seen it. From what has been printed in the papers one can see that, while mainly these extracts agree with the Scriptures, there is one variation in regard to the Sabbath, which, while deserving careful study, is not important as against the scriptural texts. The expression about fasting to the world is also curious.

The Journal's Public
Service Acknowledged.

"A Decided Hit."

From the *Brooklyn, Mass., Enterprise*.

The New York Journal has made a decided hit by tracing the murderer of Goldensuppe, who was shot, cut to pieces, and the dismembered corpse thrown into the East River.

"A Clean Victory."

From the *Brooklyn Times*.

To the New York Journal must be given the credit for having untangled the mysterious web surrounding the recent murder of William Goldensuppe in that city. It was a clever piece of work, and the Journal scored a clean victory over its competitors.

Commendable Enterprise.

From the *Newspaper Maker*.

The work of the Journal in unearthing the characters in the murder case by the offer of a large reward and the detailing of a large force of reporters was commendable and well directed enterprise. The Journal clearly "beat" the other New York papers on the case.

Good Detective Work.

From the *Williamsport, Pa., Times*.

The New York Journal has unearthed one of the most dastardly and cold-blooded murders ever committed anywhere. With a portion of a body to work on it put its detectives at work, discovered the other portions, or their disposition, and apprehended the murderers, Mrs. Nack and her accomplice, Martin Thorn. Goldensuppe, the victim, was lured to a lonely house by Mrs. Nack, where Thorn, who was in hiding, shot him. Then the body was carried to a bath room and placed in the tub, where it was cut up with a saw and an axe. The pieces were taken in several directions by the pair and hidden, the head being imbedded in plaster of paris and thrown into New York Bay. A simple clue led the Journal detectives to strike the right trail. The man had been a rubber in a Turkish bath establishment and

his hands showed that he was accustomed to work in water. Inquiry was made if any such man was missing and the friends of Goldensuppe reported him as not having worked for several days. Then his habits and companions were looked up with the result that the whole thing was brought to light.

Wanted: A Resurrectionist.

From the *Washington Post*.

If that New York man who was murdered and chopped into mince meat will kindly put himself together and resume life he will confer a great favor on Mr. Pulitzer.

To state the matter concisely, Mr. Pulitzer claims that Mr. Hearst is trying to run in a paper made identification on the unsuspecting public.

It will be some time before Mr. Pulitzer fully recovers from the shock caused by the scattered death of William Goldensuppe.

Mr. Pulitzer is now able to sit up and mutter in a rambling manner. As near as his attendants can make out he is talking about "how the world did it."

"Fudge"

From the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*.

We have an apt illustration of the old saying, "Murder will out," in the Goldensuppe case. From a mere fragment of a human trunk came detective work constructed a body, identified it, and traced the crime from the brutal perpetrators. No small credit is due the New York police for their work in this case—Philadelphia North American.

Fudge! Every newspaper in this country knows that the mystery of the Goldensuppe murder was solved by newspaper brains, and that the reporters of the New York Journal did the work. The New York police did nothing but make the arrests after the Journal's magnificent efforts had resulted in discovering the identity of the victim and had pointed out the conspirators who lured him to his death.

The West Virginia Miners.

(Washington Post.)

The strike of the coal miners would be more promising if there was some way to extract the human nature from those West Virginia miners who persist in working at advanced wages.

Lee's Good Fortune.

(Washington Star.)

The Havana newspapers are very bitter, but fortunately for Mr. Lee, his success does not depend on the kind of press notices he gets in that city.

Men Who Have Been Retired.

(Washington Star.)

Mr. Hill and Mr. Cleveland both illustrate the tendency of a man who has been retired from politics to grow gloomy and circular.

Theatrical Note.

(Washington Post.)

We infer that Mr. Quay proposes to utter a farmer make-up for his next Senatorial campaign.

Sugar Tariff's
Absurd Basis.

One large firm "on 'Change" failed. Stock of the Sugar Trust risen to \$137.25. These are two of the results of the underground reports of the proceedings of the Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress, sitting in the heat at Washington to arrange a compromise bill that will fix the price to be paid by consumers for articles of necessity and luxury and determine the profits to be enjoyed by the trusts.

Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searies and Mr. Spreckels, who refine sugar, may enjoy the conditions that obtain, and smile at the rise in the price of stock, but how about the 75,000,000 people who eat sugar and must pay for what they eat?

Must they pay a greater price for their sugar because of a sugar schedule in the tariff bill made to suit the Trust, or will the committee give heed to their prayer for just a little consideration?

Leave Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searies and Mr. Spreckels and their plant for a moment, and give a glance at the schedule fixing the duty upon sugar as it passed the Senate. Even this glance shows startling factors in the constitution of the schedule. Without giving any attention, for the present, to the rates, consider the method of construction and the standards of quality employed in the tariff bill of this nation, as it passed the Senate. In the first six words you find reference to the Dutch standard, a test of sugar by color. The Dutch standard is not the only test of quality of sugar designated in the sugar schedule passed by the Senate, but is one test.

The history of the Dutch standard is a picturesque tale of commercial methods in the remote past. The shrewd, cautious and honest merchant of the Hague is a pleasing figure to contemplate. A dainty taste led him in the year to range before him in his quaint, neat counting room, fifteen bottles of clean, clear glass, and then to fill these bottles with fifteen samples of raw sugar, and numbering them from No. 1, dark brown, to No. 20, in color almost as white as his hair. Such samples, sent over the world, were accepted as the standard upon which the cargoes of sugar were appraised. But in those days of commercial probity, all sugars were produced by uniform process from the same kind of cane. Then the Dutch standard was an honest measure of quality and sufficiently accurate for commercial uses.

Changes in processes and variety in products have passed by the standard of color, in its old age the Dutch standard is not only inefficient, but is actually false and fraudulent. This is the age of exact, scientific tests of quality. The time for relative test by color has gone.

By fortunate coincidence the strongest evidence of the insufficiency and falseness of the Dutch standard test comes to hand just at the time it is most needed. In the July number of the *Forum* is an article by the distinguished expert of the Government, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, upon "Sugar Bounties and Their Influence."

In the course of his interesting essay Dr. Wiley gives advice upon standards that might well be heeded by Senator Aldrich and Senator Allison, and Speaker Reed and Representative Dingley, before they rush through Congress, under party pressure, their grotesque bill "to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States."

Dr. Wiley writes: "One hundred years ago, when the Dutch colonies produced cane sugar in a uniform manner, by the same process of manufacture, the character of the sugar was rather definitely determined by its color. But modern systems of manufacture have rendered such tests absolutely worthless. The retention of this (the Dutch) standard in our customs duties is the open sesame to favoritism and every conceivable fraud."

Again in the same article Dr. Wiley makes this declaration: "It is now the duty of the people of this country to demand (1) the abrogation of the obsolete, unscientific and erroneous Dutch standard color test; and (2) that, pending the abolition of all premiums on exports, the duties on all imports be levied specifically and upon their sugar content alone. The polariscope affords a speedy and accurate measure of the value of every cargo of sugar, and, when used under proper scientific safeguards, secures a perfectly honest and fair valuation, which everybody can comprehend, and which does absolute justice to all."

Senator White, of California, in the course of his speeches on the sugar schedule, quoted a letter received by him from Malden, Mass., in which the assertion was made that stupendous frauds on the Government have been committed by inferential collusion of the Sugar Trust with foreign producers, by coating high grade sugars with low grade syrup. The appraiser passes this sugar as low grade, and subsequently the coating of low grade syrup is washed off at the refinery, disclosing the high grade sugar concealed within.

Standards, then, in the sugar schedule as passed by the Senate seem misfits, save where the test of the polariscope is required. A coating of high grade sugar with low grade syrup might affect the polariscope test, but honest and intelligent appraisers could not long be fooled by this deception.

Passing from standards to the foundation of the sugar schedule—the tables supplied by the Treasury Department—the tariff negotiator discovers more trouble. If the tables of the Treasury Department are wrong, then every computation based upon them is false. The purpose of these tables is to show the number of pounds of sugar of different degrees polariscope test required to make a certain quantity of refined sugar. That they should be absolutely correct is vital to the honesty of the schedule. Senator Aldrich and Senator Allison both declared that they accepted the Treasury tables as the basis for their calculations.

Now the accuracy of these tables is challenged by Mr. Holt, the expert of this city, after an elaborate investigation of the manner of preparation of the tables, declares them unfit to serve as a basis for a schedule in a tariff bill; pronounces them "inaccurate, unreliable, inconsistent and unscientific," and gives his reasons for the declaration.

The Treasury document made public since Mr. Holt announced his conclusions verifies in every respect the result of his investigation.

In careful analysis of the Treasury Department tables, the Tariff Reform Committee, of which Calvin Tompkins is chairman, came to the same conclusion as Mr. Holt reached, and declares that the absurdity of the figures used as a basis for the schedule is shown by the regular market quotations for raw and refined sugars.

Senator White and Senator Caffery declare the Treasury tables wrong.

As long as twelve years ago the expert Dr. Wiley, in Bulletin No. 5 of the Department of Agriculture, announced his conclusion that even under the old processes of refining then in use the facts would not justify the Treasury tables. According to the Tariff Reform Committee, while information in this subject is doubtless authentic, Dr. Wiley holds now that the Treasury tables are unsound.

At a late hour of the day, when the quality of computation entirely false.

Built on false, can the sugar schedule be honest, or fair?